FIRST EDITION

EUROPE.

ULIPPINGS FROM FOREIGN EXCHANGES.

The Harvard Crew.

The Star of August 2 says:-The Harvard crew were out at 11 on the morning of July 31, and rowed as far as Hammersmith Bridge against the half ebb, led by Kelley. Since the alterations of yesterday they row better, but still get their oars in too deep, and the stroke oar sits too low in the boat. sits too low in the boat.

The Telegraph of August 2 says:—On Saturday morning the Harvard four took a pull to Hammersmith and back again. In the afternoon they went to Staines regatts, where they were regarded as the Hons of the day. Mr. Simmons, the stroke, who is a nephew of Mr. Sumner, was introduced to the master at Eton, who, while the Oxford crew were training there, was their principal advisor and mentor.

The Daily News of August 2 says:—As regards their style of rowing here is no perceptible improvement or change in the American champions. They pull well together, and their regularity of stroke speaks of long and frequent practice as a crew, but their stroke appears are provided that their stroke appears are provided to the control of somewhat short, and the dip of the ours too deep for great speed. They have, however, a good three weeks before them in which to over-

Land and Water of July 31 says:—The American boat is quite seven feet longer than our usual run of boats, and though built with extreme nicety as a piece of cabinet work, she carries wood in the bows and stern where canvas might transonably be used and stern where canvas might transonably be used and sides block over the might reasonably be used, and rides high out of water on a sloping keel in front, so that with a side wind she would offer much resistance, and require a continual use of the rudder. The rig-gers have a wide span, and the oars are short inboard and heavy out, making the men dig. The style of rowing is deficient in any mark, the catch of the water is slow, and the recovery sluggish. The men themselves seem lusty, and sit up well, with straight backs and a fair reach forward; but the lift together and power in unison have yet to be learned.

The Daily News of August 3 says:—The ina-daptability of their own long cedar boat to Thames work could scarcely be more thoroughly proved than by the easier style and the improved pace they made in the London four. They were evidently quite delighted with the change the mselves, and went far to prove, in this their first trial with it, that the defects which have been urged against them are due much more to their eraft than to any inherent weakness or want of experience in themselves. Once or twice they attained a very decided racing speed, which, if maintained for any length of time, must verify our first impressions of their capabilities, and place a very hard task before their competitors.

Hugo, Rochefort, and Favre. From the London News. If any one wishes to understand how parties are disorganized in France, and especially how difficult seems to be the task of organizing the various divisions of what is in the French Legislative body called the Left, let him look for a moment at the controversy which is now raging about M. Jules Favre. A letter written by no less man than M. Victor Hugo, to his son Charles, has just been published, in which the illustrious exile reproaches the great orator for having hindered the election of M. Henri Rochefort by placing himself in his way. Rochefort, be it remembered, is treated by Victor Hugo as his own son—he calls him his third son. And in this letter M. Hugo says of the claims of the two—Favre and Rochefort, the orator and the pamphleteer—"Were one a Mirabeau, one has not the right to silence a Beaumarchais." Undoubtedly M. Henri Rochefort would be useful various divisions of what is in the French Legisdoubtedly M. Henri Rochefort would be useful to his party by his dash and intrepidity; but, on the other hand, we are not able to join in the

M. Jules Favre of want of activity. M. Favre has some right to appeal to his antecedents. Even when publishing the letter written by M. Victor Hugo on this subject, the Rap-pel is obliged to refer to them. No one was, in fact, bolder in his opposition to the coup d'état than M. Favre, He, with M. Hugo, was a member of the committee of resistance, and braved imprisonment and death in his efforts to oppose the dictatorship of Louis Napoleon, until all hope of success was lost. On the 11th of Dean nope of success was lost. On the 11th of De-cember, nine days after the blow was struck, all hope seemed lost. Then M. Hugo and others withdrew into exile. We do not blame them, but we owe some admiration also to M. Jules Favre, who remained at his post and who never despaired. After this, it is hard that he should be accused of want of energy because he is not willing to cast prudence to the winds and go all the length of M. Henri Rochefort. At the last elections M. Favre cried passionately. "The man of action and of combat I am. and I prove it. On the 2d of December I was a member of the committee of resistance to the coup d'etat. But now the son of M. Vletor Hugo replies:- 'The man of action and combat Jules Fayre was. He is so no longer." This is how the radicals, who polled a majority of votes in Paris at the late elections, speak of the most determined orator of the Opposition in the late Parliament. Yet the speeches of M. Favre are still energetic in opposition to the Empire. He has made no marked change in his opinions. The disaffection of the extreme radicals to the leadership of such a man is not to us an encouraging sign. It shows in the Left a lack of that spirit of Internal compromise which party discipline is impossible, and party itself a mere rope of sand. Napoleon's Change of Policy.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times

It is now felt that we are going through a peaceful but effective revolution, and that the imperial system is decidedly vanishing away from the eyes of men. The true question, anxiously debated everywhere, and which is present in every good citizen's mind, is whether be possible for the same sovereign to go through this great change and to appear, after so many years of uncontrolled power, in the new light of a Constitutional King Louis XVI failed to do it, and, to be sure, it would have been better if the reign of that unfortunate heir of so many misdeeds could have lasted its natural time, and bridged over the abyss which separates old France from the new. Napoleon I falled. also, in his work of transformation, and his Additional Act was brought to an untimely end b his complete defeat before the trial could be fairly made whether France would accept or not its despotic ruler in the character of the inoffendespotic ruler in the character of the inoffen-sive guardian of public freedom. This time we have the comfortable assurance, at least, that the trial will not be disturbed by external trou-bles, and the experiment will be made as fairly as is permitted by the uncertainty of human events. The difficulties of this wholesome work are greater than one who is not fully acquainted with our national prejudices and habits of mind could believe. Reasonable men are ready to accept, and even to assist, if they can, in the transformation of the empire into Liberal Government; but many Frenchmenand not only leaders of parties, but large masses of our working population-consider this imminent change only as a favorable occasion to surprise and overpower their foe; and they now look on the Empire turning towards liberty as eagerly as they would watch a hostile army making a difficult movement and exposing itself by a flank march. Such is the feeling of our great towns, and there is no doubt that Paris. if called on now to replace the four deputies who have elected to sit for the departments. would seek and elect four "irreconcilables more flery, if possible, and more useful than its

The Kraj again, a paper which appears in Antietam, Fredericksburg, and Chancellorsville.

An inquest will be held to-day.—N. Y. Times,

Cracow, publishes in a special edition a story which may well be in connection with the whole mystery. It is as follows:—In the month of April, 1848, a patrol of the National Guard remarked, about 1 o'clock in the morning, a travel-like the story of the control of the story of ling carriage before the entrance door of the Carmelite nunnery. Curiosity and suspicion induced the young men on guard to stop the carriage, which was just starting. Two of them went to the carriage door, and saw in the carriage two men, one of whom held on his knees a woman in a nun's dress, and having a nightcap on her head. While the National Guards asked ques-tions of the men in the carriage, the woman jumped out and ran into the courtyard of the convent. One of the guardsmen ran after her, and, in spite of her entreaties, would not let her The noise in the midst of the night awokgo. The noise in the midst of the night awake the nuns and servants of the convent. When the nun remarked this she cried out, "I am lost," and fainted. What happened to her afterwars is unknown. The patrol arrested the two men and led them towards the town, but moved their entreaties, and seeing in the wholmatter but a love adventure, the patrol, consisting of students of the University, let them go. The Cracow paper now thinks that there may be some connection between this adventure, which happened in the year 1848, and the mys-tery lately discovered, and that by looking over the lists of the National Guard then existing and tracing those who were on duty, the connection between the two might begatablished.

The Cas of Cracow announces the sudden death of the confessor of the Carmelite numery. the principal witness in the affair of Barba Ubryk, by whom indirectly the barbarous in prisonment of the nunwas revealed. This may who is called Father Lewkowicz, lately visited the parish priest of Trzebinia in a state of in-toxication and betrayed the secret. The priest, who is a very worthy man, made it immediately known to a cousin of his own in Cracow, and the latter wrote the anonymous letter to the Minister of Justice. The excitement of the people is still o great that the authorities have found it nece sary to protect all the convents of the town by giving each of them a military guard. The lady superior has been arrested, as well as her prede-cessor, who was living in another convent.

CUBA AND SPAIN.

The Spanish Gunboats. Of the twelve gunboats lying at Delamater's shipyard, eight have received their machinery. One is being pushed forward very rapidly as a model for the rest, and this will be ready for sea within fourteen days. It is a tidy-looking craft with a shining black smoke-stack, short raking masts, and lies very low. It has accommodation forward for fifteen or twenty men, and aft for nine or ten. The sides are about eleven inches thick, of white oak plank. The vessels are visited nearly every day by two officers of the Spanish navy; one of them said to be an Admiral. Cubans also lounge around the docks of an evening much to the discomfort of the watchmen, who are afraid that some daring incendiary may set fire to the vessels. A tugboat lies near with steam up ready to tow them in the stream in steam up ready to tow them in the stream in case of any accident by fire occurring. The boats receive occasional visits from the U.S. Navy authorities, who take note of the progress made. Of the 15 gunboats at Mystic, six are launched, and all will be ready in three or four marks to ready a their machinery, when they weeks to receive their machinery, when they will be towed to Delamater's shipyard One of those at Poillon's, Brooklyn, will be launched about Wednesday, and the other two about the end of the week. Delamater says he feels no anxiety as to the fate of the vessels. He spares no expense in their construction, and the work goes on rapidly.—N. Y. Tribune of this morn-

What the Cubans Fear.

What the Cabans Fear.

The correspondent of the Cuban Junta in Havana, under date of the 9th, informs them that the seizure of the Spanish ganboats by our Government created a great sensation in that city. From the day of the seizure until the 7th instant, General De Rodas kept the news suppressed. It was currently rumored that the Cavatan General had sent the Spanish iron-glad. aptain-General had sent the Spanish iron-clad Victoria after the two Peruvian iron-cleds, with instructions to capture or sink them wherever

The Cubans in Havana say that if the United States will detain the gunboats sixty days, that every port in Cuba except Havana will be in possession. It is expected that to-day there will be a simultaneous attack made by the Cubans on Gibara, Puerto Principe, and Trinidad. To-day is the eighteenth anniversary of the barbarous crime committed by Captain-General Jose de la Concha, of executing fiftyone citizens of the United States, followers of Narciso Lopez. His crime consisted in murdering them on that 16th day of August, 1851, after he gave his word of honor to save their lives if they would surrender themselves.

The Junta has received news by Key West that the steamers belonging to the slave traders. Zulucta, Duranona, and Ibanez, had landed 3000 negroes at Cochina bay, jurisdiction of Zopata, district of Cientuegos. These old slave-traders are at present colonels commanding regiments of Spanish volunteers. The Junta received the same news by their last mail.

It appears daily more clear that both Cubans and Spaniards acknowledge that, under the present revolutionary situation in Spain, the fate of Cuba is brought down to a question of the detention or release of the thirty-one gunboats now being finished on our docks for the Spanish Government. Cubans acknowledge that while they are still inadequately supplied with arms and munitions, and without a scaport, if those thirty-one gunboats are released, armed and stationed around the island, that nearly all hope of receiving new supplies of arms must be surrendered, and the rebellion, at present so promising of early success, must necessarily fall into the hands of their odious and revengeful enemies. Escape from the island with those thirty-one vessels on guard would be difficult

The Spanish Minister, Mr. Roberts, said on Saturday, in Washington, that De Rodas has been authorized by Serrano by telegraph to offer, at his discretion, autonomia to the revolutionists.

GONE!

Suicide of "General" Nagle, the Fenianist. Coroner Flynn was notified yesterday (Sun-day) to hold an inquest at No. 89 Madison street over the remains of Captain Nagle, the noted Fenian leader, who it is alleged committed suicide early yesterday morning, by leaping from an attic window into the street. It appears that Mr. Nagle, who was more familiarly known of late as General Nagle, had been for over a week afflicted with symptoms of insanity, and it is selieved that he sought death while temporarily William J. Nagle was a native of leranged. this city, and received a thorough mercantile education. When the late Rebellion broke out n 1861 he abandoned business pursuits and raised a company for the 88th Regiment of the Irish Brigade, and served with distinction unti brigade was reorganized in the fall of 1863, when the deceased withdrew from the origade and entered the Fenian Brotherhood and ecame an ardent leader of the organization. He travelled all over the Union organizing Fe nian circles, and finally proved his earnestness by joining an expedition to Ireland. He was taken prisoner by the British Government, and suffered an imprisonment of over two aptain Nagle was a War Democrat, and held a clerkship in the Tax Office at the time of his death. A man of fine presence and a good soldier, Captain Nagle also proved himself an elo quent speaker, and he always bore a high reputation among his many friends. During his term fation among his many friends.

of service with the famous Irish Brigade, Capof service with the famous Irish Brigade, Captain Nagle participated in the battles of Oaks, Savage Station, Glendale, Malvern Hills

SECOND EDITION THIRD EDITION

A Grave Deficit in Ohio's Finances-More Congressmen En Route for California-Arrest of a German Embezzler in Baltimore-Rowing Contests on the Monongahela -European

FROM THE WEST.

Markets.

Deficiency in a County Treasury Department.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. Columbus, O., Aug. 16,-The long-looked for deficiency in the county treasury has finally been discovered. The first examination made by Mr. Hines was hastily done, not occupying half the time consumed in the last. His return was that everything was all right. How the deficiency could have been supplied for that time is a mystery. The last examination, which is just completed, shows a deficiency of over \$15,000. The work was very thorough, as three prominent bankers as well as other responsible gentlemen were occupied in it. It has been claimed by some of Headly's bondsmen that the deficiency will amount to but \$10,000 after his laims are deducted. This is only a supposition. More Congressmen Off for San Francisco. espatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CHICAGO, Aug. 16.—The Congressional Committee on Retrenchment, consisting of Senators Patterson, of New Hampshire, Thurman, of Ohlo, and Schurz, of Missouri, and Representatives Welker, of Ohio, and Reading, of Pennsylvania, arrived in this city yesterday, en route for Callfornia. They leave this morning by a special ear. A number of invited guests accompany them. Several ladies are in the party. They expect to reach Salt Lake City in time to hear Brigham Young preach next Saturday, and have an interview with bim afterwards.

FROM THE STATE.

The Water Question-Rain at Reading. READING, Aug. 16 .- Two heavy showers of rain fell during the night, but they did not continue more than fifteen minutes each, and will not add much to the volume of water in the Schuylkill river.

Police Lieutenants Dismissed -Coulter Accepts Hamil's Challenge. Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 16 .- Three lieutenants of the police were discharged by the Mayor on Saturday for breach of discipline. It appears that they were endeavoring to bring a pressure to bear on the Police Commissioners to transfer them, with others, from the night to the day

Coulter has accepted Hamil's proposition to row a five-mile race with a six oared boat between the contestants, to be steered by the referce, the race to be for \$1000 aside.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Arrest of a German Embezzler-Suicide of a Citizen of Pittsburg. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 16 .- Lewis Menche, a passenger on board the Bremen steamer Baltimore, which arrived here on Saturday, was arrested on the authority of a cable despatch, and carried before United States Commissioner Rogers. charged with embezzling five thousand thalers from the treasury of the State of Sonderhausen. The prisoner give his name as Carl Peter Crostreter, and denies the charge. He is held for a further investigation.

A copious thunder-storm occurred yesterday

A German named Frederick Wetzel, of Pittsburg, blew his brains out yesterday in Franklin Square Park. No cause assigned.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Gold and Stock Markets. Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Aug. 16 .- Gold weaker; opened at 134%; fell to 138%; fluctuated between %@ 36. Governments excited; wide differences between buyers and sellers. Southern bonds stronger. Stock market opened weak, but rallied at noon; Central rose from 21036@21136;

The Weather at the Sea-shore.

The following was the record of the weather t the sea-side this morning:-Atlantic City, west, clear, 72. Cape May, southwest, clear, 77.

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations.

By the Angle-American Cable. LONDON, Aug. 16-A. M.—Consols for money 23g, and for account 923g. Five-twenties quiet and steady at 83% for the issue of 1862, and 82% for those of 1865, and 81% for 1867s. Eric, 19%; Illinois Central, 94%; Atlantic and Great Western, 24%. Liverproof, Aug. 16—A. M.—Cotton firm; uplands, 13% d.; Orleans, 13% d. The sales to-day will reach 12,000 bales. Shipments of Cotton from Bombay to Angust 16, nor private advides 10,000 bales. August 10, per private advides, 10,000 bales. Other articles opened at former quotations.

This Afternoon's Quotations. LONDON, Aug. 16—P. M.—Consols for money, 92%; for account, 93. United States five-twenties, 81% for the issue of 1862; 82% for 1860s; and 81% for 1867s. Stocks firm.

Stocks arm.
Liverpool., Aug. 16—P. M.—Cotton unchanged
Breadstuffs quiet. Red Wheat, 10s. 2d.@10s. 3d.

Panis, Aug. 16.—The Bourse is heavy. Rentes, HAVEE, Aug. 16 .- Cotton firm both on the spot and adoat; on the spot, 16251.

The Baltimore Produce Market.

The Baltimore Produce Market Baltimore, Aug. 16.—Cotton firm, with the market bare, nominally \$3346834c. Flour, small business; Howard street superfine, \$55067; do. extra. \$7256 \$25; do. family, \$8506950; City Milis superfine, \$6506725; do. extra. \$72568525; do. family, \$87566 1075; Western superfine, \$65066575; do. extra. \$725 6775; do. family, \$86550. Wheat firm at \$1506 170 for red. Corn steady; white, \$110; yellow, \$114. Oats 56658c. Rye, \$11561318. Mess Pork firm at \$34. Bacon firm; rib sides, 194c.; clear do., 194c.; shoulders, 164c. Hams, 25. Lard firm at 20621c. Whisky firm at \$114.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph-I P. M.

Market unsettled,

shoulders, 1630c. Ha Whisky firm at \$1.14.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH, DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

Destructive Conflagrations in New York and Massachusetts-The Crops in Maryland Burning

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM NEW YORK.

Disastrous Fire on Long Island. New Briggeron, Staten Island, Aug. 16.—This morning a fire broke out in Dempsey's livery stable, on Jersey street. The stable was destroyed, but the carriages and animals, with the exception of one horse, were saved. The flames speedily communicated to adjoining frame buildings, wholly destroying a dozen houses on Jersey street, York street, and on Richmond Terrace road. Among the sufferers are Mrs. Brower, dry goods and fancy store; Miss Dobson, dressmaker; Wantry, harness maker; Butcraft, grocer; and Dempsey, livery stable keeper. The residence of Mr. Newton, master builder, was also destroyed, together with several adjoining cottages on York street. The fire was not subdued until the arrival from New York of the floating steam engine John Fulton, which deluged the flames with numerous streams. The loss is per-

The loss by the fire last night is variously estimated at from \$1000 to \$2000.

The New York Stock Market. The New York Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 16.—Stocks unsettled. Money steady at 6@7 per cent. Gold, 134; 5-208, 1862, coupon, 121; do. 1864, do., 121½; do. 1865, do., 121½; do. do. new, 120; do. 1867, 120½; do. 1868; 110½; 10-408, 113½; Virginia sixes, new, 60½; Missourt sixes, 87; Canton Co., 38½; Cumberland preferred, 35½; N. Y. Central, 200½; Erie, 28½; Reading, 25½; Hudson River, 185½; Michigan Central, 130; Michigan Southern, 114½; Illinois Central, 141½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 105½; Chicago and Rock Island, 115½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 152½; Western Union Telegraph, 38½.

The New York Produce Market.

New York, Aug. 16.—Cotton quiet; 100 bales sold at 33 j.c. Flour firm; sales of 11,000 bbls. State at \$6 \$6.750; Ohio at \$750.75; Western at \$66.755; Southern at \$7611.75; and California at \$767.750. What firm; sales of 75,009 bushels No. 2 at \$1.6561.575; hrm; sales of 15,000 bushels No. 2 at \$1.50cm in \$1.50cm in \$2c.; sales of 48,000 bushels mixed Western at \$1.10cm 1.20. Oats lower; sales of 24,000 bushels Western at 72cm 73c, for old, and 65cm 71c, for new. Beef quiet, Fork dull; new mess, \$33-20. Lard dull; steam, 20c. Whisky firm at \$1.15.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Fire at Taunton, Mass.

TAUNTON, Mass., Aug. 16.—The extensive shovel manufactory connected with the works of the Old Colony Iron Company, at East Taunton, was totally destroyed by fire yesterday morning, together with its contents, including 400 dozen shovels finished and ready for shipment, and the valuable machinery and stock. The loss is estimated at \$100,000. The buildings and stock were insured for \$75,000.

Fire at South Boston. Boston, Aug. 16 .- Whittier's kindling wood factory, South Boston, was destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss, \$4000, partially insured.

FROM BALTIMORE

The Drought-The Crops Burning Up. Baltimore, August 16.—Accounts from almost

very section of this State represent a great prevalence of drought. In the lower counties the corn and tobacco crops are suffering dreadfully, and on the Eastern Shore it is stated that only half a crop of corn can be raised. In the vicinity of Baltimore the gardens and pasturage are almost burnt up. With the exception of occasional slight showers in some localities, no rain has fallen for weeks. The past three days the weather has been very sultry.

Suicide.

Boston, Aug. 16 .- A young man named William Fullerton was found on the ground in Commonwealth avenue yesterday. He had shot himself with a pistol in despair of obtaining employment. He was taken to the hospital, and will probably not recover.

The heaviest thunder-storm of the season occurred here this morning.

FROM THE WEST.

Base Ball.

St. Louis, Aug. 15 .- The Southern Club of New Orleans played the Atlantic of St. Louis yesterday, beating them by a score of 10 to 4.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

The Party to Survey the New Route Returning. From the Minneapolis (Minn.) Tribune, August 11.

Last evening our people were taken by sur-prise by the return of the Northern Pacific Railroad exploring party from the Missouri river, consisting of P. W. Holmes, agent of Jay Cooke & Co., New York; Mr. A. W. Bayless, New York; Governor William R. Marshall, St. Paul; George A. Brackett, Minneapolis; and Pierre Bottineau, guide.
The party left Minneapolls on the 9th of July,

proceeding by rail to St. Cloud, thence by teams to Georgetown on the Red river of the North, when the party was divided, Governor Smith and his party returning to Minneapolis, and Mr. Holmes and his party proceeding on across the country to the Missouri river. They left Georgeown on the 22d of July, pushing on across the country under the guidance of the celebrated Pierre Bottineau, via Fort Totten, and keeping bove the trail of General Sibley's expedition, and reaching Fort Stevenson, on the Missouri iver, at eleven o'clock on the morning of the

At 11 o'clock on the morning of the 31st they started on their return, and made Fort Totten, distance of 146 miles, in two days and a half, and from Fort Totten to Abercrombie. tance of 165 miles, they made in four day, and from Abercrombie to Minneapolis, by stages and ars, they came through in three days, making he actual time consumed in travelling from the lissouri river to Minneapolis nine days and a alf, which is without doubt the quickest trip

that has ever been made. Mr. Holmes and party express themselves as eing greatly pleased with much of the country long the route, and are prepared to go back to the East with a favorable report of the prospects of the great Northern Pacific road. The country is undoubtedly much better and far more feasible for a great rallroad across the continent than either the Union Pacific or the Southern route, and we have every reason to expect that work upon the road will commence at an early day, and that within three years we can go from Minneapolis to the Pacific coast by the Northern Pacific road. "Westward the star of empire

POLITICAL.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, Aug. 14.

A Comment on Pendleton's Nomination.

The acceptance of the Democratic nomination for Governor was a matter of life or death to George H. Pendleton. He would have been as dead as a salt mackerel if he had not accepted. dead as a sait mackerer if he had not accepted. He could not afford to regard his broken ankle or his personal comfort, if he proposed to be, in the politician's sense, a live man. There is another man who has a solemn hour at hand in which to choose his destiny. We refer to Mr. Vallandigham. If he remains in his wigwam during this campaign he will be, on the second Tuesday of October, no matter how the votes may count out, a scalped savage. He has for a long time been accused by the staunchest Democrats of the State of cossedness and selfish-He announced some time ago that he would not speak during this campaign, but he must reconsider that conclusion, and reach another determination now. If he attends to his private business, he will be called a sore-head. If he refuses to speak for Pendleton, he will be denounced as having a mean personal spite toward Ohio's favorite son. He must be come reconciled with Pendleton. In one sense that is not a hard task. There are few men with whom it is more agreeable to become reconciled than it is with Mr. Pendleton. He would, we are sure, receive Val. with courtesy and kindness, and creature comforts. Though all this might be as honey in the mouth of Val., it would be bitter in the belly, no doubt; but he must take his medicine like a man. The pill may be coated with elaborate sugar, but it must go down or there will be no health in the Democratic Military Law-

From the Boston Transcript, Aug. 14. The Republican party has been severely criticized and condemned for maintaining martial law in the South at the time of its greatest disturbance since the war, when outrages and mur-ders were constantly occurring. Horatio Seymour and John T. Hoffman were among the fiercest declaimers against Republican usurpa-tion in this regard. Yet at the first indications of trouble between the employes of two rail-roads Governor Hoffman threatrens to put the whole district where the disturbance occurs under martial law. As the Albany Evening Journal well remarks:—

"He has done precisely what General Sickles did in the case of the South Carolina railroads— greatly to the chagrin of certain Democratic authorities. And he has taken this step notwithstanding the State was at peace, and there was no pretense of armed resistance to the Federal

The haste with which Governor Hoffman rushed to take possession of the Susquehanna Railroad has led to the surmise that the whole affair from the start was a "put-up" thing, to raise the wind in some way for certain Tam-

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Office of the Evening Telegraph, Monday, August 16, 1869. The demand for money this morning 18 rather in excess of the supply, and the lack of available funds at the banks checked the accustomed discounting operations and increased considerably the pressure

There is a good deal of money in requisition at the present time to move the crops, the coatly experience of last year having taught them the folly of withholding supplies in the hope of gaining higher prices. This year the opposite feeling exists among the farmers, and they are anxious to realize without delay. This promises to act as a great stimulant to domestic and foreign trade, and will no doubt, as the season advances, give unusual activity to the money market.

The rates for currency are very firm at 6 per cent. on choicest collaterals, and discounts cannot be quoted at less than 8 per cent, on first-class commer-

cial paper.

Gold is again weak. The opening price was 1841, and before noon at declined to 1831, and weak at that figure. Government bonds sympathized with coin, and

ell neavily again in the course of the morning.

The Stock market again exhibited remarkable features. State and City loans were steady at previous quotations. Reading Railroad was without change; sales at 47% 4848 b. o.; Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 57%; Minehill Railroad at 54, 55% was bid for Lehigh Valley Railroad; 37% for Catawissa Railroad preferred, and 30% for Philadelphia and Eric Railroad. Canal stocks were entirely neglected,

Coal and Passenger Railway shares were without

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES. Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street. FIRST BOARD.

3. Mil. (COMP. OF STAIR APPROXIS	100 St. Lengthy, C. 48
9 sh Penna Rls. 57%	200 dols.b30, 48
18 do	100 do b30 , 48
100 do 57 M	100 do47:94
60 sh Minehill R 54	100 do, b60, 48
2 sh Leh Val R 56 1	200 do s5&1, 47%
100 sh Curtin Oil 1	
300 sh Read R.ls.b30 48	100 do s5&1, 47%
300 dols.b30, 48	555 5554 E.S. COSTACA 3420E
	BOARDS.
\$100 City 68, New . 10256	
	4 sh C & Am R122
	100 sh Ph & E b60 . 30%
	2 sh Phil Bk 161
20 do85wn. 57%	
14 40 5712	100

do...... 57½ 100 do...... 48½ SECOND BOARD. do.....b30, 481 -NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning's 134 11 12 14 134 11 16 5 1837 11 52 16 1837 12 01 P. M

JAY COOKE & CO. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 121@122; 5-20s of 1802, 123½@123½; do., 1864, 121½@121½; do., Nov., 1865, 121@121½; do., July, 1865, 120@120½; do., 1867, 120½@120½; do., 1868, 120@120½; 10-40s, 113½@114; Pacifics, 100@110. Gold, 134.

THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET. The following extracts show the state of the New

ork money market on Saturday :-From the N. 1', Herald.
"It will be seen that the chances of an active

money market for the closing months of the year are of sufficient weight to call for the exercise of careful judgment on the part of all who are called upon to enter into time engagements of any sort, and de-manding as a sound business precaution conservative practice among dealers generally. The relation which the Secretary of the Treasury, in the administration of the financial department of the Government, holds to the money market has been always close and intimate. In the time of Mr. McCulloch this relation was regarded with suspicion and distrust in Mr. Boutwell's case it excites much doubt. The liey which the latter has thus far pursued, natter what its merits, shows him disposed to use its position for the correction of evils in the mone his position for the correction of evils in the mone-tary situation. That he has acted thus far in good faith is not doubted: but the question arises— how far is he prepared to go in the future in this effort to preserve the balance of exchanges, and to what[extent can he be calculated upon as an element of disturbance, whether for good or ill, in the ordinary course of business? In other words, how much gold does he intend to sell, and what amount of bonds will he buy? If money is tight here next month or the month after, will he is tight here next month or the month after, will he increase his tond purchases, or has he resolved to stop them, and if so, what relief is he prepared to give to the money market, or will he give any? If he hadnot commenced his gold sales and bond purchases for the declared purpose, in the first place, of defeat-ing the clique who were operating to advance the ing the clique who were operating to advance the premium, and, in the other case, relieving the existing stringency in the money market, these questions would not arise; but, having shown that he was in favor of such interference, it becomes a necessary consideration for all interested in the several markets in Wall street, how far he will go in that direction. His reticence on the subject does not meet with approval. It has been demonstrated that there are parties who obtain a knowledge of his interpretain time to operate upon the information. intentions in time to operate upon the information,

and there is, therefore, a very general desire that he should free himself from the discredit of being thus made a tool of, as well as furnish the opportunity for men of enterprise to act understandingly in making engagements for the future by announcing his policy for a reasonable period ahead, and especially so at this time, when it is all important that a clear comprehension should be had of the contingencies of the next few months. Money closed on Saturday night at six and seven per cent.

"The gold market during the week has been successfully hammered by the bears," who have sold the market freely. The first downward turn was given it on Monday, upon rumors of large purchases of produce on foreign account. From this it continued to decline, with slight intervals of reaction, produced by purchases for importers, who took advantage of the lower premium to pay custom duties on goods in bond until Saturday, when it reached 1855,—a decline of 25, per cent. from the opening price on last Monday morning. At the close last evening the premium stood 1845.

"Governments were dull during the week, and de-

evening the premium stood 1843s.

"Governments were dull during the week, and declined in sympathy with the gold premium, as well as in consequence of the large offerings of Five-twenties made the Treasury on Wednesday last—seven and a quarter millions. The following comparison of the closing prices of the 14th, and of the Satarday previous exhibits the decline upon the week's transactions:

week's transactions:-	
August 7.	August 14
U. S. 6s, 1881, reg'd 124%@125	199 @1991
U. S. 68, 1881, coupon 1243; 66125	122 @12239
U. S. 5-208, 1862, reg'd 123 1 (6:123)	121/6/6/122
U. S. 5-208, 1862, coup125 661253a	123 5 (0) 123 5
1. S. 5-208, 1864, coup 123 1 (c) 123 7	121 4 @ 122
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, coup 1233/66124	191 公(南199
U. S. 5-20s, new, 1865, coup.122% @122%	120年億120年
U. S. 5-209, new, 1867, coup.192%@122%	120 % (6120 %
U. S. 5-20s, new, 1868, coup. 122 % oct 22 %	1201/081201/
U. S. 10-40s, registered112 1/21/6611236	@110W
1'. S. 10-401, coupon	11356@11336
U. S. currency bond111134@11134	109宝丽110
TANKS MAY BE BUILD THE TANKS AND	

Philadelphia Trade Report. MONDAY, Aug. 16 .- Seeds-Cloverseed is quiet at \$266950, Timothy ranges from \$4.25 to \$4.6234. Flax-

seed may be quoted at \$2.50@2.55. The Flour market is without special change, there being very little demand except from the home consumers, who purchased 5@600 barrels, including superfine at \$5-25@5-50; extras at \$5-50@5-75; North-

western extra family at \$6.500a; 50; Pennsylvania do, do, at \$6.250a; 7.25; Ohio do, do, at \$6.750a; and fancy brands at \$6.500a; 10, according to quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at \$6.250a; 63.75c.

There is a firm feeling in the Wheat market, and a There is a firm feeling in the Wheat market, and a good degree of activity; sales of \$000 bushels at \$1.60 (a 1.70 for new Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Indiana red, and 70,000 bushels Western do., for export, on private terms. Rye is quoted at \$1.25 % bushel for Western. Corn is quiet at the late decline; sales of yellow at \$1.17.61.18, and Western mixed at \$1.14.6. 1.15. Oats are steady, with sales of Western at 73.6. 1.4c., and 2000 bushels new Pennsylvania at 63°. Whisky is active and firm; 300 barrels Pennsylvania and Western, iron-bound, sold at \$1.13.61.15; now held higher.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, Aug. 16,-The cattle market was very all last week, but prices were without material change; 2300 head arrived and sold at 9@9%c, for extra Pennsylvania and Western steers; 9%c. for a few choice; 7@8%c. for fair to good; and 5%@ 6%c. ₹ b. gross for common as to quality. The following are the particulars of the sales:-

now held higher.

lowing are the particulars of the sales:—

Head.

22 Owen Smith, Western, 84,69%.

112 A. Christy & Bro., Western, 869%.

48 Dengler & McCleese, Chester co., 71,68%.

140 P. McFillen, Western, 54,69%.

100 P. Hatheway, Western, 769%.

100 James S. Kirk, Chester county, 769.

36 B. McFillen, Chester county, 769.

36 B. McFillen, Western, 76,69%.

142 Uliman & Bachman, Western, 76,9%.

142 Uliman & Bachman, Western, 76,9%.

140 Martin, Faller & Co., Western, 76,9%.

140 Martin, Faller & Bro., Virginia, 668.

140 Thomas Mooney & Bro., Virginia, 688.

141 L Frank, Virginia, 64,68.

142 Frank & Schomberg, Virginia, 76,98.

143 Elkon & Co., Virginia, 64,68.

144 A. Kimble, Western, 54,698.

154 C. Weldon, Virginia, 64,68.

155 Clemson, Chester county, 668.

156 Chandler & Alexander, Chester county, 668.

156 Chandler & Alexander, Chester county, 668. 65 Chandler & Alexander, Chester county, 6@9, 14 A. Kimble, Chester county, 6@7. 16 L. Horne, Delaware, 6@8.

14 Jesse Miller, Chester county, 7609 Cows were unchanged. 200 head sold at \$40@60 for springers, and \$45@75 for Cow and Calf. Sheep were dull and rather lower, 11,000 head sold

at the different yards at 5% 66c, per pound gross, as o condition.

Hogs were in fair demand at an advance. 2600 ead sold at the Union and Avenue Droveyards at \$14@14.75 per 100 pounds, net.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages. GLASGOW, August 16.—Arrived, steamship Prussian, from Quebec.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIAAUGUST 16. STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH

CLEARED THIS MORNING.
Barque Frank Lovett, A. W. Cann, Rotterdam, E. A. Souder & Co.
Schr Ella Fish, Willey, Portland, J. Rommel, Jr. & Bro.
Schr Henry, Merritt, Portland, do.
Schr B. E. Sharpe, Cole, Bristol, do.
Schr E. H. Naylor, Naylor, Weymouth, do.
Schr E. H. Naylor, Naylor, Weymouth, do.
Schr Ceres, Trefethen, Dover, N. H., do.
Schr Z. Steelman, Adams, Boston, do.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamer Susan, Grumley, 30 hours from Hartford, with mase, to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Concord, Norman, 24 hours from New York, with mase, to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer E. N. Fairchild, Trout, 34 hours from New York, with mase, to W. M. Baird & Co.

Barque isaac Rich, Achorn, 108 days from Junin (Peru), with nitrate of soda to Powers & Weightman.

Brig Annie Batchelder, Steelman, 52 days from Newport, Eng., with railroad iron to Pennsylvania Central RK, Co.

with nitrate of soda to Powers & Weightman.

Brig Annie Batchelder, Steelman, 52 days from Newport, Eng., with railroad iron to Pennsylvania Central RK. Co.

Brig Josephine, Linscott, II days from St. John, N. B., with laths to Patterson & Lippincott—vessel to S. L. Morchant & Co.

Brig Guiding Star, Freethey, from Boston.

Schr Adelia Keelly, Young, 4 days from Gloucester, with fish to H. Levin.

Schr Emeline Haight, Avery, 4 days from New York, with salt to A. Kerr & Bro.

Schr A. Hammond, Paine, from Saco, Me., with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr Minnie Repplier, Sowers, 8 days from Boston, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr Western Star, Growell, 2 days from Rockland Lake, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr Marietta Tilton, Fritzinger, 6 days from Gardiner, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr Marietta Tilton, Fritzinger, 6 days from Gardiner, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr Everglade, Leland, 15 days from Bangor, with lumber to Benton & Bro.

Schr Lona, Kendall, 7 days from Bangor, with lumber to T. P. Galvin & Co.

Schr Lottle, Taylor, 6 days from Boston, with midse, to Mershon & Cloud.

Schr Hazleton, Gardner, 5 days from Belfast, in ballast to J. E. Barley & Co.

Schr A. Blaisdell, Garrield, 6 days from Boston, with ice to order—vessel to J. E. Barley & Co.

Schr B. E. Share, Cole, from Fair Haven.

Schr Cyrus Fossett, Harding, from Salem
Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

Schr Gyrus Fossett, Harding, from SalemCarrequatenes of the Philadelphia Exchange,
Lewes, Del., August 13.—Ship Majestie, from Philadelphia for Maldonado, and barque Thor, for Hull, Eng.,
went to sea today, One brig and a barquentine have
passed in:

The following remain at the Breakwater:—Barques Isaac
R, Davis and fimma Muir, before reported; schrs C, C.
Smith, from Philadelphia for Providence; M. Vassar, Jr.,
from do, for Fall Biver, Congress, from do, for Portland,
Sea Foam, from do, for Providence; Alice Noyes, from do,
for Gloucester; Ruth Halsey, from do, for Pawtucket;
Ann Elizabeth, from do, for Harwigh; and Sussex, from
Milton for Stamford.

NEMORANDA.

Milton for Stamford.

MEMORANDA.

Schrs War Steed, Kelley; Grave Girdler, Smith; and Sarah Elizabeth, Kelley, honce, at Boston 14th inst.
Schr Wm. B. Thomas, hence, at Marblehead 12th inst.
Schr Wm. B. Thomas, hence, at Marblehead 12th inst.
Schr Amanda M. Flanagan, Collins, hence for Charleston, was below Savannah 18th inst.—pat in for a harbor. The Savannah "Republican" of the 11th inst. says.—The schr A. M. Flanagan was spoken off Tybee bar by the pilot boat Nica. The captain refused to take a pilot and his vessel ran on the knoll. Finding himself ashore he hoisted his jack and obtained a pilot, but up to late last evening had not got off.

Schr Senator, Smith, from Boston for Philadelphia, passed Hell Gate 14th inst.
Schr Clara Bell, Amesbury, cleared at Charleston 11th inst, for Philadelphia, with 280 tons phosphate rock.
Schr J. Burley, Saunders, hence, at Wickford 12th inst.
Schr J. H. Perry, Kelley, and J. Truman. Gibbs, for Philadelphia, sailed from New Bedford 13th inst.